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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/647,257 08/26/2003		Chung Yu Wu	WUYU3002/EM	2083		
23364 ~ 75	10/06/2006		EXAMINER			
BACON & THOMAS, PLLC			ROSE, KIESHA L			
625 SLATERS FOURTH FLO		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			2822			
			DATE MAIL ED. 10/06/200	DATE MAIL ED. 10/06/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Application	No. Applicant(s)						
		10/647,257	,	WU, CHUNG YU					
		Examiner		Art Unit					
			Kiesha L. R		2822				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commu r Reply	nication appe	ears on the	cover sheet with the d	orrespondence ad	ldress			
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE M Isions of time may be available under the provision: SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this com- period for reply is specified above, the maximum s re to reply within the set or extended period for reply eply received by the Office later than three months and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	MAILING DA s of 37 CFR 1.136 munication. tatutory period wil y will, by statute, o	TE OF THI 6(a). In no ever Il apply and will cause the applic	S COMMUNICATION  at, however, may a reply be tin  expire SIX (6) MONTHS from  cation to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this c D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status									
1)	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on <i>26 Au</i>	aust 2003.						
· —									
· · · ·	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is								
,—	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Dispositi	on of Claims								
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the a	pplication.							
•	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.								
5)	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.								
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.								
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restri	ction and/or	election re	quirement.					
Applicati	on Papers								
9)[	The specification is objected to by the	ne Examiner.							
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.									
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).									
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including	g the correction	on is require	d if the drawing(s) is ob	jected to. See 37 C	FR 1.121(d).			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected t	to by the Exa	aminer. Not	e the attached Office	Action or form P	TO-152.			
Priority ι	inder 35 U.S.C. § 119								
12)⊠	Acknowledgment is made of a claim	for foreign p	oriority und	er 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	)-(d) or (f).				
a)	a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:								
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.								
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No								
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage								
	application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).								
* 5	See the attached detailed Office action	on for a list o	of the certifi	ed copies not receive	ed.				
Attachmen	• •								
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (	PTO-048)		<ol> <li>Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D</li> </ol>					
	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)			Notice of Informal Patent Application					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:									

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

This Office Action is in response to the filing of the application.

## **Priority**

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in China on August 8, 2003. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 092121762 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Tang (U.S. Patent 6,741,042).

In re claim 1, Tang discloses a light-emitting device (Fig. 1) that contains at least two terminals; at least one LED die (20), and each comprising two electrode contacts; a driver IC chip (10) comprising a contact and at least one output port (L1-L3); a substrate (50) attached beneath said LED die and said driver IC chip; a refractive encapsulation material (Fig. 2 where the 20 is) for integrally encapsulating and protecting said LED die

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and said driver IC chip; wherein: one of said electrode contacts of each LED die is connected to the respective output port of said driver IC chip; another electrode contact of each LED die is connected to one of said terminals of said light-emitting semiconductor device; said contact of said driver IC chip is connected to another terminal of said light-emitting semiconductor device; said LED die is lit by applying voltage or current to said terminals of said light-emitting semiconductor device and passing through said driver IC chip. In regards to the light emitting semiconductor device attached to the circuit board with surface mount technology, this is a process limitation. A "product by process" claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, In re Hirao and Sato et al., 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also In re Brown and Saffer, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972): In re Luck and Gainer, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); In re Fessmann, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and In re Marosi et al., 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product per se which must be determined in a "product by, all of" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear. Even though product -by [-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted)."

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In re claim 2, the driver IC chip is a current-driving IC chip and outputs a current to the LED die. (Column 2, lines 20-27)

In re claim 3, the driver IC chip outputs a constant current unaffected by deviation of forward voltage of LED die so as to precisely control brightness of LED die. (Column 2, lines 25-31)

In re claim 4, Tang discloses a light-emitting device (Fig. 1) that contains at least three terminals; at least one LED die (20), and each comprising two electrode contacts; a driver IC chip (10) comprising at least two contacts and at least one output port (L1-L3); a substrate (50) attached beneath said LED die and said driver IC chip; a refractive encapsulation material (Fig. 2 where the 20 is) for integrally encapsulating and protecting said LED die and said driver IC chip; wherein: one of said electrode contacts of each LED die is connected to the respective output port of said driver IC chip by an electrically conducting means; another electrode contact of each LED die is connected to one of said terminals of said light-emitting semiconductor device; said two contacts of said driver IC chip is connected to another two terminals of said light-emitting semiconductor device; said LED die is lit by applying voltage or current to said terminals of said light-emitting semiconductor device and passing through said driver IC chip. In regards to the light emitting semiconductor device attached to the circuit board with surface mount technology, this is a process limitation. A "product by process" claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, In re Hirao and Sato et al., 190 USPQ 15 at 17 (CCPA 1976) (footnote 3). See also In re Brown and Saffer, 173 USPQ 685 (CCPA 1972): In re Luck and Gainer, 177 USPQ 523 (CCPA 1973); In re

966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted)."

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Fessmann, 180 USPQ 324 (CCPA 1974); and *In re Marosi et al.*, 218 USPQ 289 (CAFC 1983) final product per se which must be determined in a "product by, all of" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above caselaw makes clear. Even though product –by [-] process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964,

In re claim 5, the driver IC chip is a current-driving IC chip and outputs a current to the LED die. (Column 2, lines 20-27)

In re claim 6, the driver IC chip outputs a constant current unaffected by deviation of forward voltage of LED die so as to precisely control brightness of LED die. (Column 2, lines 25-31)

### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kiesha L. Rose whose telephone number is 571-272-1844. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F 8:30-6:00 off Mondays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zandra Smith can be reached on 571-272-2429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.